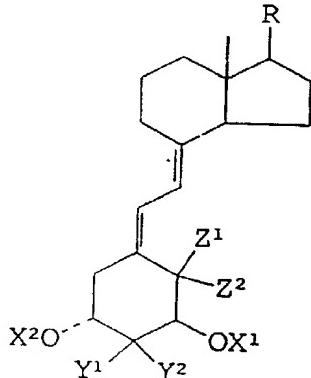


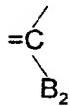
CLAIMS

We claim:

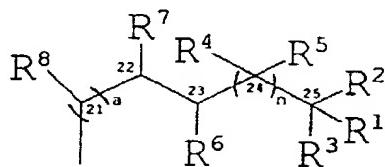
1. A method of delaying the onset of diabetes in a human patient, comprising the step of orally administering to the patient an effective amount of a vitamin D compound such that the onset of diabetes or diabetes symptoms is slowed.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of $1\alpha,25$ -dihydroxyvitamin D_3 ($1,25-(OH)_2D_3$), 19 -nor- $1,25$ -dihydroxyvitamin D_2 (19 -nor- $1,25-(OH)_2D_3$), 24 -homo- 22 -dehydro- $22E$ - $1\alpha,25$ -dihydroxyvitamin D_3 (24 -homo- 22 -dehydro- $22E$ - $1,25-(OH)_2D_3$), $1,25$ -dihydroxy- $24(E)$ -dehydro- 24 -homo-vitamin D_3 ($1,25-(OH)_2$ - 24 -homo D_3), 19 -nor- $1,25$ -dihydroxy- 21 -epi-vitamin D_3 (19 -nor- $1,25-(OH)_2$ - 21 -epi- D_3), 1α hydroxy vitamin D_3 or 1α hydroxy vitamin D_2 .
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the vitamin D compound is selected from the group consisting of vitamin D compounds with the following formula:



wherein X¹ and X² are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and acyl; wherein Y¹ and Y² can be H, or one can be O-aryl, O-alkyl, aryl, alkyl of 1-4 carbons, taken together to form an alkene having the structure of B1



where B₁ and B₂ can be selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl of 1-4 carbons and aryl, and can have a β or α configuration; Z¹=Z²=H or Z¹ and Z² together are =CH₂; and wherein R is an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or fluoroalkyl group, or R may represent the following side chain:



wherein (a) may have an S or R configuration, R¹ represents hydrogen, hydroxy or O-acyl, R² and R³ are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoralkyl, or, when taken together represent the group -(CH₂)_m-wherein m is an integer having a value of from 2 to 5, R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, fluorine, O-acyl, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoralkyl, wherein if R⁵ is hydroxyl or fluoro, R⁴ must be hydrogen or alkyl, R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, fluorine, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoroalkyl, or R⁴ and R⁵ taken together represent double-bonded oxygen, R⁶ and R⁷ taken together form a carbon-carbon double bond, R⁸ may be H or CH₃, and wherein n is an integer

having a value of from 1 to 5, and wherein the carbon at any one of positions 20, 22, or 23 in the side chain may be replaced by an O, S, or N atom.

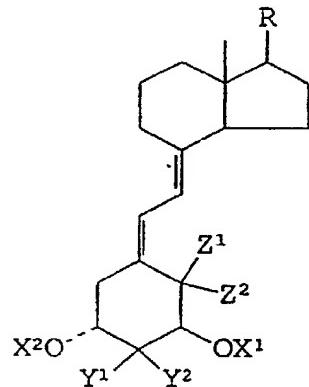
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the oral administration is via diet.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the oral administration is at the concentration of between 0.005 µg to 0.2 µg per kilogram of patient weight per day.

6. A method of reducing the severity of diabetes symptoms comprising orally administering to a human diabetes patient an effective amount of vitamin D compounds such that diabetes symptoms are lessened.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of 1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ (1,25-(OH)₂D₃), 19-nor-1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₂ (19-nor-1,25-(OH)₂D₃), 24-homo-22-dehydro-22E-1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ (24-homo-22-dehydro-22E-1,25-(OH)₂D₃), 1,25-dihydroxy-24(E)-dehydro-24-homo-vitamin D₃ (1,25-(OH)₂-24-homo D₃), 19-nor-1,25-dihydroxy-21-epi-vitamin D₃ (19-nor-1,25-(OH)₂-21-epi-D₃), 1 α hydroxy vitamin D₃ or 1 α hydroxy vitamin D₂.

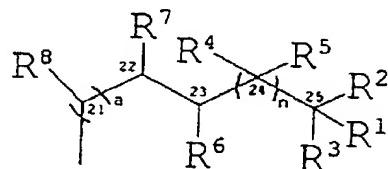
8. The method of claim 6 wherein the vitamin D compound is selected from the group consisting of vitamin D compounds with the following formula:



wherein X¹ and X² are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and acyl; wherein Y¹ and Y² can be H, or one can be 0-aryl, 0-alkyl, aryl, alkyl of 1-4 carbons, taken together to form an alkene having the structure of B₁, where B₁ and B₂ can be selected from the group consisting of H,



alkyl of 1-4 carbons and aryl, and can have a β or α configuration; Z¹=Z²=H or Z¹ and Z² together are =CH₂; and wherein R is an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or fluoroalkyl group, or R may represent the following side chain:



SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

wherein (a) may have an S or R configuration, R¹ represents hydrogen, hydroxy or O-acyl, R² and R³ are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoralkyl, or, when taken together represent the group-(CH₂)_m-wherein m is an integer having a value of from 2 to 5, R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, fluorine, O-acyl, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoralkyl, wherein if R⁵ is hydroxyl or fluoro, R⁴ must be hydrogen or alkyl, R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, fluorine, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl and fluoroalkyl, or R⁴ and R⁵ taken together represent double-bonded oxygen, R⁶ and R⁷ taken together form a carbon-carbon double bond, R⁸ may be H or CH₃, and wherein n is an integer having a value of from 1 to 5, and wherein the carbon at any one of positions 20, 22, or 23 in the side chain may be replaced by an O, S, or N atom.

9. The method of claim 6 wherein the oral administration is via diet.

10. The method of claim 6 wherein the oral administration is at the concentration of between 0.005 µg to 0.2 µg per kilogram of patient weight per day.